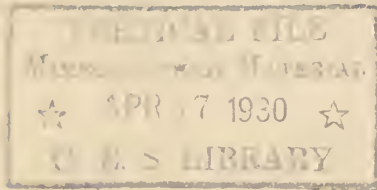


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



EXTENSION SERVICE 31
OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS LOOKS GOOD

Landscaping the Homes of South Dakota,
C. P. Close, Senior Extension Horticulturist,
U. S. D. A.

Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-two South Dakota people saw 282 home landscaping demonstrations given by 27 county agents, the state horticultural specialist, and trained leaders of women's clubs, in 1929, and as a result 1208 homes were improved by landscape work. Of the people seeing these demonstrations 7,756 were members of Extension Women's Clubs. These home grounds improvement demonstrations were given in 40 counties before federated women's clubs, extension women's clubs, garden clubs, parent-teacher's clubs, community clubs and Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs.

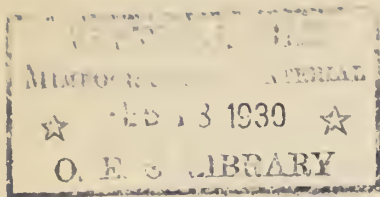
The man behind this work is Mr. A. L. Ford, Extension Horticulturist, Mr. Ford is an expert in devising simple ways of carrying on extension campaigns and is a real leader in getting people to adopt them. There are two parts to this piece of work - making the demonstrating material, and training the demonstrators. This is how he did it.

He built out of half inch soft pine a miniature house 7 x 8 inches, 6 inches high; also separate sets of side walls; front wall with steps; and walls with angles and corners. Doors, windows and stone foundation were first drawn on paper and then cut out and pasted in place on the wood-work. Walks and drives were drawn on white cardboard or fine sand paper and cut out. Miniature shrubs and trees were made out of paper towels soaked in water, then pulped and worked into shape with the hands. Each tree trunk was made of a twig pushed into the pulped paper top and glued in. A small

wire nail was driven into the root end of the trunk and ground down to a sharp point to hold the tree upright when stuck into a table. The shrubs did not need supports. All trees and shrubs were dipped in green shingle stain and the house and other woodwork were painted.

To give a demonstration Mr. Ford spread a 3 x 4 foot piece of green burlap on a table covered with tain boards to represent the lawn. Then he placed the house in position, arranged the walks and drives, set the trees and shrubs where they belonged and the whole beautification job was done. As this placing progressed every detail was explained.

The side walls, house corners and angles, and fence, were used for more intensive training of county agents and club leaders in the right and wrong way of arranging trees and shrubs in house corners and angles, along the front, back and sides of the house, and for screen planting. A set of these together with the house, walks, drives, and enough trees and shrubs to completely landscape the place were packed in a box 20 x 12 x 10 inches to ship to county agents and club leaders for using in giving demonstrations. With each set there was a work sheet telling how to set up the demonstration and what to say while doing it. Mr. Ford personally gave 74 demonstrations for the training of county agents and women club leaders, and also to get people to adopt some definite plan of home grounds beautification.



EXTENSION SERVICE
OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS LOOKS GOOD

1929 FIVE-ACRE CORN CONTEST IN INDIANA
(From the annual report of the
State extension agronomist - Indiana)

O.S. Fisher, Extension Agronomist, U.S.D.A.

Eight hundred forty four Indiana corn growers located in 73 counties completed the year's work in the State five-acre corn contest and produced an average yield of 73.6 bushels per acre at an average cost of \$24.82 per acre or an average of 33 cents per bushel. Both the acre cost and the cost per bushel are the lowest since 1925.

The largest official yield was 127.45 bushels per acre grown by O. L. Bryant of Allen County. Of the 844 corn growers completing the work, 40 produced 100 bushels or more of corn per acre and were awarded gold medals; 160 produced 85 to 100 bushels per acre and received silver medals; and 206 produced 75 to 85 bushels per acre and received bronze medals.

Records of farm practices, labor and other items were kept by these five-acre corn club members. Reports indicate that in 1929 it required an average of 16.8 hours of man labor, 34.9 hours of horse labor and 2.04 hours of tractor labor to produce an acre of corn.

It was found that large yields are the result of combining good farm practices, such as a good crop rotation, including legumes, use of adapted varieties, liberal fertilization through the use of manure and fertilizers, planting of tested seed, adjustment of the stand to the fertility of the land and through clean cultivation to control weeds.

Many of the five-acre corn club members are serving as demonstrators of good farm practice in corn production and give valuable information to all corn growers in their locality.

0000 0000 0000